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The State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina

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Sixth Annual Session

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THE PATTERSON MEMORIAL CUP

FIRST ANNUAL AWARD, OCTOBER, 1905, TO

MR. JOHN CHARLES MCNEILL

OF CHARLOTTE

MINUTES

OF THE

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

State Literary and Historical Association

Held in Olivia Raney Library Hall, Raleigh, N. C.
Tuesday, October 17, 1905.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON

THE PATTERSON MEMORIAL CUP

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Tuesday, October 17, 1905

COMPILED BY
CLARENCE H. POE
SECRETARY-TREASURER

RALEIGH:
EDWARDS & BROUGHTON, PRINTERS AND BINDERS
1905

OFFICERS 1905-1906.

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Second Vice-President .. Henry Louis Smith, Davidson.
Third Vice-President .. Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Winston-Salem.
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D. H. Hill, *Chairman;* C. Alphonso Smith, J. Bryan Grimes, W. J. Peele, Edwin Mims.

PURPOSES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

"The collection, preservation, production and dissemination of our State literature and history; the encouragement of public and school libraries; the establishment of an historical museum; the inculcation of a literary spirit among our people; the correction of printed misrepresentations concerning North Carolina; and the engendering of an intelligent, healthy State pride in the rising generation."

ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP.

All persons interested in its purposes are invited to become members of the Association. The annual dues are one dollar.

THE STATE
Literary and Historical Association
SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 17, 1905.

The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. by President Robert W. Winston, and the opening prayer was made by Bishop Joseph B. Cheshire.

Other opening ceremonies over, President Winston again recognized Bishop Cheshire, who presented the following resolutions:

PETITION TO LEGISLATURE TO PUT STATUE OF VANCE IN STATUARY HALL.

WHEREAS, There are two niches in Statuary Hall, in the Capitol at Washington, reserved for North Carolina to fill with statues of two of her sons; and,

WHEREAS, The State has not hitherto made choice from among her many illustrious sons and provided statues to fill these niches; and,

WHEREAS, It is believed that the consensus of opinion among the people of the State, without regard to party affiliation, is that ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE, as a member of the National House of Representatives, as a soldier in the war between the States, as Governor of the State three times elected, as United States Senator, as an orator of wonderful magnetism, as a citizen of spotless character and commanding influence in the State; for what he did and what he said, in peace and in war, during the dark days of Reconstruction and in the development of the State along its best lines, and promoting the general welfare of the people since, proved himself worthy that his statue should fill one of the niches reserved for our State; therefore, it is

Resolved, By the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, that the General Assembly of the State, at its next session, be memorialized to take such steps as may be necessary to have a marble statue of Zebulon B. Vance placed in one of those niches, and to make a suitable appropriation for such a statue and for its erection in Statuary Hall.

Resolved, further, That a committee of five be appointed by the President to bring this matter properly before the General Assembly.

Judge Armistead Burwell, of Charlotte, who was to have spoken on this subject, was prevented from attending by a delayed train, but sent the following paper:

JUDGE ARMISTEAD BURWELL'S ADDRESS ON VANCE.

It ill becomes the State of North Carolina that the space in Statuary Hall in the Capitol of the Nation, where she may place effigies of those of her sons who are worthy of such honor, is now unoccupied.

This condition may seem to some to show, either that the people of this commonwealth, having studied the roll of those who have endeavored to serve the State, find none whose merit entitles them to this honor, or, else, that she, though recognizing such merit, is either too poor or too ungrateful to thus reward their services.

Yet the list of the names of those North Carolinians who have earned title to this distinction is an illustrious one, and of deep interest to all students of the history of the foundation of this government, and of the story of its wonderful development.

And the commonwealth is neither poor nor ungrateful.

We may, therefore, well entertain the hope that the time has come, or, at any rate, is fast approaching, when the love and gratitude of her people will be expressed in monuments and statues that will commemorate the virtues of those who have deserved well of the Republic.

It has been suggested that a movement should be inaugurated by this society, looking to the creation of a public sentiment in favor of placing in the Capitol at Washington, where many of the States have set effigies of their heroes, busts or statues of some, at least, of the sons of North Carolina who seem deserving of such distinction.

The suggestion is worthy of commendation by all who take pride in the history of the State, but success in the effort to arouse such a sentiment can only be attained, perhaps, by directing the attention of the citizens to some one man who has in some especial manner acquired a right to have such an honor done his memory.

The pious duty which the Society thus proposes to undertake may, therefore, seem to some to be one of great delicacy, for comparisons are always invidious, and the friends of one hero may be loath to concede the superiority of another.

And yet, if the question be asked of any one, at any place, at any time, in North Carolina, whose effigy shall be first placed there, but one answer would be given, whether the place of the asking shall be the crowded street of some city, a hall of learning, a salon of culture, a noisy house of industry, a quiet home of a mountaineer, or that of a fisherman on the Atlantic shore—everywhere within her borders—the answer will be the name of the greatest of North Carolina's sons.

And that the answer will be so prompt and so spontaneous, from whatever source it may come, should excite neither surprise nor jealousy.

Man's eminence over his fellow-men—his greatness, as we term it—is the result, not of capacity alone, but of a seemingly fortuitous conjunction of capacity and opportunity.

And blessed is he who, having received the great gift of a mighty intellect, and having trained that intellect to be the servant of his will, and that will to be the good master of such a servant, finds opportunity for the exercise of his God-given powers.

Such blessings he of whom I speak had in full measure.

Others of his fellows were as wise, as eloquent, as learned, as faithful and as diligent as he, but to him, as to no other North Carolinian, were given opportunities for service, and his towering greatness is the result of his ability to grasp the occasions as they came, and seize and well use each opportunity as it was presented to him.

An epitome of his life illustrates the truth of this statement.

In the first vigor of his young manhood he was the chosen representative of his people—the men of the mountains, whom he loved so well—and as such representative in the Congress of the United States he witnessed with dismay the gathering of the storm of civil strife, and strove in vain to avert it.

From that theatre of strenuous civil duty he went, as opportunity for service was presented, to camp and battle-field, and there serving with ungrudging faithfulness, he won the confidence and esteem of those citizen-soldiers who became the fit followers of Burgwyn and Lane.

Called by the suffrage of the people, even then becoming apprehensive and distressed, to be their Chief Executive officer, he, seizing with avidity the opportunity for service that was thus presented to him, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left to avoid its responsibilities and trials, so labored for the State that she emerged from that terrible ordeal stripped of her wealth, it is true, but with her honor still untarnished.

He was led to prison as the representative of his people, and because he had been faithful to them, and from prison he came without complaint to the quiet walks of private life, and, with cheerfulness that rarely failed, and with a courage that never faltered he taught by precept and example, as with calm dignity he waited for that grand opportunity—that of 1876—when, rising to the greatness of the occasion and discerning the supreme importance of the crisis, he made almost certain for all time the social order which has now been so firmly established in North Carolina.

Yet he loved that other race which seemed so determined to thwart his plans and oppose his purposes, and the records he made as Gov-

ernor are full of expressions of his desire to serve the people of that race also, with kindly justice, as the opportunities were offered.

Transferred, by the will of the people, from the office of Governor to the higher position of a Senator of the United States, he seized that opportunity to render most distinguished service, and dying, as he wished to die, in bondage to North Carolina, and in the knowledge that the love of her whole people was his—he was borne, as few heroes have been, to his resting place 'mid the hills towards which his longing eyes had so often turned.

Such is the story of the life of him who stands first on the roll of our great men.

To him was given an intellect, powerful, graceful and kindly, a courage that did not falter, and a will that wisely controlled his powerful nature.

And there came to him, in full measure, opportunities for service—for suffering, too—and because he thus suffered and served, let his be first whenever North Carolinians are named, and let the first effigy placed by this commonwealth in the Capitol of the nation be that of her good servant, Zebulon Baird Vance.

Ex-Judge Walter A. Montgomery, of Raleigh, speaking to the resolution, also paid the following tribute to Senator Vance:

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE.

In the niche in the Statuary Hall, at Washington, set apart for the erection of the two statues of distinguished citizens of our State, there may be divided sentiment as to the second place, but it can, I think, be safely said that North Carolinians have formed an opinion, so general as to amount almost to unanimity, favoring the figure of Zebulon Baird Vance for the first. His great services to the public running through a period of forty years would be a sufficient reason for the people's choice; but in addition he was not only especially liked, but he was, by a very large portion of our citizenship, much beloved for his personal qualities. He was our most popular citizen throughout his whole political life, and probably the greatest man, take him all in all, the State ever produced.

This praise, I believe the well-considered opinion of our people, is great, for the old State has been the mother of many distinguished sons; men renowned for their public and private virtues and excelling in statesmanship, jurisprudence and the learned professions. But Governor Vance, as the people delighted to call him, was more distinctly a product of our own soil than any of the others, and had a hold upon the hearts and understandings of North Carolinians that no other public man ever had.

There were causes for this. He was not more honest, not more courageous, not more eloquent than some of his cotemporaries; but he possessed all of these traits, and more. He was more unselfishly devoted to, and more deeply interested in the welfare of the great body of the people than any of the other of our public men.

In the true significance of the words he was sprung from the people. This, neither in an invidious or disparaging sense; not as separating him into a class for purposes of rivalry or strife, but as placing him in the universal brotherhood of man, stripped of the conventionalities and artificialities of a too cultured social life which weaken character and destroy sympathy for humanity and put us out of touch with our neighbors.

As a man of learning, of honor and of power, he not only had sympathy for the people, but, being one of them, he had sympathy with them.

"He loved all that God hath made, both man and bird and beast."

His birth and ancestry were such as any member of this great Republic might be proud of. The Vances and Bairds were of the Presbyterian stock. His paternal grandfather, a prominent man in civil life, was also at King's Mountain. He saw there Ferguson's war horse and the empty saddle. His father, too, a useful citizen and patriot, was on his way to Mexico, under the flag of his country, when peace was declared. His mother, *nee* Margaret Baird, was a woman of fine intelligence, of great personal worth, fond of reading, deeply pious, with the Bible as her constant companion. She was of cheerful disposition and loved fun. She survived her husband more than thirty years, and Zebulon, twelve years of age when his father died, was afterwards cared for and trained by her.

From her, doubtless, he inherited this wit and his acquaintance with and fondness for the Bible. In his speeches on the hustings and in deliberative bodies he drew freely on scriptural quotations as illustrative of his subject. His love of anecdotes and his frequent use of them to point his argument would seem to preclude the idea that he was of a religious nature, but he yet was of a serious and religious order of mind. There was no cant in his make-up, but he had high ideals and noble views of his responsibility to his Maker, and exalted thoughts of the greatness and goodness and justice of God.

The author of the *Scattered Nation* was not a skeptic; his mind had received a deeply religious bent.

With limited educational advantages, at the age of twenty-one, he entered the University of North Carolina and took a special course, leaving out the classics and mathematics, reading law at the same time. At the end of a year he applied for and received a license to practice law. He at once established a good practice and within six

years became a member of the Legislature of his State, and then of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. He was a Whig and a Unionist, and besides taking a prominent stand, made many friends of influence, some of whom in after years were of service to him. In his speech delivered in Boston in 1886 he gave the following account of his last speech, before the people, for the Union: "For myself, I will say that I was canvassing for the Union with all my strength; I was addressing a large and excited crowd, large numbers of whom were armed, and literally had my arm extended upward in pleading for peace and the Union of our fathers, when the telegraphic news was announced of the firing on Sumter and the President's call for seventy-five thousand volunteers. When my hand came down from that impassioned jesticulation, it fell slowly and sadly by the side of a Secessionist. I immediately, with altered voice and manner, called upon the assembled multitude to volunteer, not to fight against, but for South Carolina: I said if war must come I prefer to be with my own people. If we had to shed blood I preferred to shed Northern rather than Southern blood. If we had to slay I had rather slay strangers than my own kindred and neighbors."

He at once raised a company of volunteers and joined the Fourteenth Regiment. Later he became colonel of the historic Twenty-sixth Regiment, and after the battles around Richmond, closing July 1, 1862, he resigned, having been elected Governor of North Carolina. He was inaugurated on the 8th day of September, 1862, and served until the evacuation of Raleigh in April, 1865.

He was known as, and merited the appellation, the great war Governor of the South. The cares and responsibilities of that office taxed his patience and strength almost beyond endurance, although he had a large stock of both. Besides the sufferings of the women and children at home, and the equipment and furnishing the soldiers in the field he had to maintain against the usurpations of the Confederate Government the laws and Constitution of his own State. His situation in that respect was the most trying and distressing that a patriot ever had to endure. Opposed to the doctrine of Secession, filled with love and pride for the Republic, whose laws gave to all of its sons, regardless of social or other conditions, "square deal," he embraced the Confederate cause purely on the ground, as he said, "If war must come, I prefer to be with my own people. If we had to shed blood I preferred to shed Northern rather than Southern blood."

The enactment by the Confederate Congress at the instance and importunity of the President of the Conscription Act in April, 1862, and the act known as the Twenty Negro Law later he thought unjust and impolitic, and the attempted manner of enforcing the conscrip-

tion law by the Confederate Government, the impressment of private property and the employment of officers and agents from other States to enforce these provisions were, in his opinion, violations of the Constitution and laws of North Carolina; and they aroused his State pride, his sense of justice and his anger. He opposed all these measures because he knew the Southern cause was doomed the instant the civil authorities admitted that the success of that cause was dependent on other than volunteer armies and the free gifts of the people of their property with which to prosecute the war. But he was a patriot, and he had determined to obey the laws and to be loyal to the Confederate Government, but, at the same time, to see to it that in North Carolina tyrannical power should not be exerted, that the maxim *inter arma silent leges* should not prevail within her borders. When his will clashed with that of Mr. Davis and his advisers, serious consequences might have been anticipated. Arbitrary arrests of persons to enforce military service, and unlawful seizure of property were resisted in the courts, and we could at the end of his term say with truth, what no other Southern State could say, "that the great writ of liberty had never been suspended, and that private property had been protected against lawlessness and connscations from all sources. He had made up his mind from the beginning of his term that the civil law should be upheld, and that the military should be kept in subjection, and more especially so when personal liberty and the rights of private property were concerned.

Between our State courts supported by the Governor, and the Confederate authorities on the question of the enforcement of the conscription act, the conflict was sharp and sometimes bitter. The struggle was protracted and attended with many difficulties.

In October, 1862, Governor Vance wrote to President Davis: "Last week about one hundred men were brought into camp from one county above from a region somewhat lukewarm, who had been got to come cheerfully under the solemn promise made them by my enrolling officer that they should be allowed to join any regiment they desired, according to the published order. Under the circumstances, General Martin said they might have their choice, started them accordingly, and wrote to General French begging his consent to the arrangement. He refused, and according to a note from him, the men were stopped at Petersburg, equally distributed to certain regiments, as quartermasters stores or any other chattel property, alleging that, by not coming in sooner they had forfeited all claims to consideration. On the short-sightedness and inhumanity of this harsh course toward our people I shall offer no comment. * * * I believe, sir, most sincerely, that the conscript law could not have been executed by a man of different antecedents than myself, without outbreaks among our people. And now, with all the popularity with

which I came into office it will be exceedingly difficult for me to execute it under your recent call with all the assistance you can afford me. If, on the contrary, West Point Generals who know much less of human nature than I do of military service, are to ride rough-shod over the people, drag them from their homes, and assign them, or rather consign them to strange regiments and strange commanders, without regard to their wishes or feelings, I must be compelled to decline undertaking a task which will certainly fail. These conscripts are entitled to consideration. They comprise a number of the best men in their communities, whom indispensable business, large and helpless families, poverty and distress, in a thousand shapes, have combined to keep at home till the last moment." A little later on, a Colonel August was made commander for conscripts for North Carolina and assumed command at Raleigh. He was from another State. Thereupon Governor Vance wrote to the Secretary of War, Mr. Seddon, a letter in which he alluded "to the obvious impropriety and bad policy of wounding the sensibilities of our people by the appointment of a citizen of another State to execute a law, both harsh and odicus; and wrote further, "The people of this State have felt justly mortified in seeing our troops, commanded by citizens of other States to the exclusion of the claims of their own. This feeling is increased into a very general indignation when it is thus officially announced that North Carolina has no man in her borders fit to command her own conscripts, though scores of her noblest sons and best officers are now at home with mutilated limbs and shattered constitutions. Having submitted in silence to the many, very many, acts of the administration, heretofore, so calculated to wound that pride, which North Carolina is so pardonable for entertaining, it is my duty to inform you that if persisted in, the appointment of strangers to all the positions in this State and over her troops, will cause a feeling within her whole borders which it is my great desire to avoid."

After an opinion of our Supreme Court had been delivered to the effect that the officers of the State of North Carolina, (their militia officers) could not be conscripted, subsequent arrests were made by the conscription officers, whereupon the Governor, in defiance of military power, issued an order that officers should not arrest any man as a conscript or deserter who had been discharged on the hearing of writs of habeas corpus.

The order further instructed militia officers "to resist any such arrest upon the part of any person not authorized by the legal process of a court having jurisdiction in such cases."

In reference to the illegal seizure of property, Governor Vance wrote to the Secretary of War, making complaint, and said to him: "I give you my word, that in North Carolina it has become a grievance intolerable, damnable, and not to be borne! If God Almighty

had yet in store another plague—worse than all others which He intended to have let loose on the Egyptians in case Pharoah still hardened his heart, I am sure it must have been a regiment or so of half-armed, half-disciplined Confederate cavalry. * * * Cannot officers be reduced to the ranks for permitting this? Cannot a few men be shot for the perpetrations of these outrages, as an example? Unless something can be done, I shall be compelled in some sections to call out my militia and levy actual war against them."

Chafing and indignant as every high-minded North Carolinian was at the time, and now is, at the injustice worked by the Richmond Government in the appointment of military officers for North Carolina service, including army, conscript and impressment, the Governor promptly made resentful complaint to the President in a letter of date July, 1863. He wrote: "A great deal of harm has been done and much dissatisfaction excited by the appointment of citizens of other States to offices and positions here that of right should be filled by our own people. Upon the occasion of an insult offered to the Governor by an officer from Virginia in command of North Carolina troops at Wilmington, when the Governor was returning to the shore from a visit to the Advance, he wrote to the President demanding the officer's removal from the State; and further, "if it be deemed indispensable that North Carolina soldiers should be commanded by Virginians I should regret to see the Old Dominion retain all her gentlemen for her own use and furnish us only her blackguards."

In a letter to President Davis, in anticipation of an enactment of a general law suspending the writ of habeas corpus, after reciting the injustice which all along had been perpetrated on our people, he gave what he thought were the reasons for the unjust discrimination by the Confederate Government against North Carolina and her people: "The truth is, as I've often said before, that the great body of our people have been suspected by their government, perhaps because of the reluctance with which they gave up the old Union, and I know you will pardon me for saying that this consciousness of their being suspected has been greatly strengthened by what seemed to be a studied exclusion of the anti-secessionist from all the more important officers of the government, even from those promotions in the army which many of them had won with their blood. * * * Discussion, it is true, has been unlimited and bitter, and unrelenting criticism upon your administration has been indulged in, but when and where have our people failed you in the battle, or withheld either their blood or their vast resources: To what exaction have they not submitted; what draft upon their patriotism have they yet dishonored? Conscription, ruthless and unrelenting, has only been exceeded in the severity of its execution by the impressment of property, frequently entrusted to men unprincipled, dishonest and filled

to overflowing with all the petty meanness of small minds dressed in a little brief authority. The files of my office are filled with the unavailing complaints of outraged citizens to whom redress is impossible, yet they have submitted, and so far performed with honor their duty to their country, though the voice of these very natural murmurings is set down to disloyalty. I do not hold you responsible for all the petty annoyances, 'insolence of office,' under which our people lost heart and patience; and if I did, I cannot forget that it is my country that I am serving, not the rulers of that country. I make no threats. I desire only with singleness of purpose and sincerity of heart to speak those words of soberness and truth which may, with the blessing of God, best subserve the cause of my suffering country."

This great man was charged by many of those whose habits of life and thought were tyrannical and despotic with being untrue to the Confederacy and an obstructionist. Yet, until near the close of the struggle he secured by a systematic blockade running the importation into the State of very large quantities of not only military furnishings—arms, munitions, clothing, shoes—but also large quantities of household articles for the families at home. When the war closed there was at Greensboro, in store, nearly a hundred thousand suits of military clothes, put there through his efforts, and enough rations gathered together from one State, and at our supply points, to last 60,000 men five months.

It is true that our soldiers were then ragged and hungry, but the fault was due to the poor distribution of those stores, owing to the wretchedly incompetent management of the quartermaster and commissary departments. By means of this blockade system the Governor was also enabled, in the winter of 1864, to send to Governor Seymour, of New York, $9,000 with which to clothe North Carolina soldiers in Northern prisons.

And, above all, he helped to send the Confederate armies, especially to the army of Northern Virginia, more of the best equipped and best disciplined troops than did any other State of the South. These men constituted the bulwark of that army, which was never broken in battle, that for three years and more, by the flash from its musketry was a sheet of flame encircling the Northern borders of the Confederacy and consuming like stubble fresh armies and fresh generals of its enemy, and twice bursting the bounds of its territory leaped into the heart of its enemy's country; and that made immortal almost every hill and dale of the Old Dominion and electrified the civilized world with its deeds of valor.

His public record and services since the war I have not time to dwell upon. They are comparatively fresh in your minds. His election in 1876 over his opponent, the Honorable Thomas Settle, to the

office of Governor was probably the greatest triumph of his life. and marked the end of the fast dying government under reconstruction. His career in the United States Senate from March, 1879, until his death, a period of fifteen years, was a truly remarkable one. He became a wise statesman, versed in national and international affairs. His speeches on the currency and the tariff were the ablest delivered on his side. His knowledge was not confined to statesmanship. He grew to be of excellent literary culture. He was strong and practical, combining with it a sense of "infinite jest, of most excellent fancy."

Freedom of action and thought, and independence in all his expressions characterized his whole life. Timidity found no place in his deliberations. His training, though largely that of self-instruction, developed him into an orator and a teacher of men. He had a splendid physique and clear and resonant voice, and that, with his scintillating wit, his honest, earnest manner, his familiarity with the questions of the day and his marked respect for his audiences, and his splendid personal character, gave him undivided attention and grappled men to him with "hooks of steel." He trusted in himself and always believed what he said was true. He was ready to risk place and fortune and sacred honor upon the integrity of his side of the issue.

His character was a simple one; there never was a sincerer life nor a more honest purpose to serve his fellow man; there never was a public man with as little guile, there never was a man whose heart and soul and life were more open, and, in the language of another, he had the tongue of an orator, the heart of a patriot, the mind of a statesman and the soul of a poet.

I can do no better than to close these remarks with an extract or two from the eulogium pronounced in the Senate by his colleague, General Ransom. "In the brief summary in the directory is embraced a great life: County attorney, member of the State House of Commons, Representative in two Congresses; captain and colonel in the Southern army; three times elected governor of his State, and four times elected to the Senate of the United States. What a record and what a combination! A great statesman, a good soldier, a rare scholar, a successful lawyer, an orator of surpassing power and eloquence, and a man popular and beloved as few men have ever been! Great in peace and great in war, equal to every fortune; supine to adversity, and greater still, superior to prosperity! Successful in everything that he attempted, eminent in every field in which he appeared, and fitted for every effort which he undertook."

He has gone. His magic and majestic form, his full, flowing white locks, his playful, twinkling eye, his calm, homelike face, his indescribable voice, have left us forever. He still lives in our hearts.

Following the address of Judge Montgomery, the resolution regarding the Vance statue was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Miss Sarah Burkhead, of Raleigh, then gave the first of the three delightful vocal solos of the evening, "An Irish Lullaby" (Newton), after which President Robert W. Winston presented the Annual Address of the President as—

A PLEA FOR A LARGER STATE PRIDE.

I wish that I may say a word this evening that will stimulate a more intelligent State pride, for States as well as men are held at what they hold themselves. The work done in North Carolina will compare favorably with that done elsewhere, but we have been at little pains to recognize it or even to preserve a memorial thereof. We forget that at both writing and fighting we should be equally skilful, and that America bears the name of one who first wrote about her rather than of him who discovered her. Shall we not, therefore, gather material for the future historian showing how North Carolinians honor the home, welcome the stranger, cherish generous emotions, love liberty and place patriotism and independence at a high value. These things we must not fail to do for out of them will grow song and story to enrich and make steady the lives of our children. We have much need of the man with the scrap-book with paste and scissors and with pen and ink withal. We have had quite enough of the spoken word which abideth not. The material is at hand, nothing but the artist is needed. Nor will he come until he needs must come in response to the call of his people and his kind.

North Carolina Careless of Her History.

I have recently had occasion to make use of paroles granted in 1865 to Confederate soldiers; but they could nowhere be found. These interesting memorials of the greatest of modern wars made but little impression upon the men who wore the gray. Indeed your Tar Heel can create the bloody angle at Spotsylvania, he may sit with tears in his eyes crying, as Col. Henderson says that he did, because his brigade is not ordered into action at Second Manassas, but the routine work of putting away and preserving his parole, he just cannot do. He laughs when you ask him why he did not preserve it, and in his own good-natured way calls the preservation of relics a "sissy" business, and says that everybody knows that the war is over without having to prove it by a parole. Governor Graham, being Secretary of the Navy in the Filmore cabinet, inaugurated the Perry expedition to Japan. I have recently seen the cor-

respondence which demonstrates this fact. Yet, when a metropolitan magazine a few weeks ago undertook to give a detailed and illustrated account of this movement the name of William A. Graham, one of the originators thereof, was not mentioned. What a flood of light the Cape Fear Mercury of June 3, 1775, would throw upon a mooted page in our history, and yet how characteristic of North Carolina that it was lost for more than a century! If the National Declaration of Independence had been promulgated in North Carolina, would we have been at pains to preserve the same or even an authentic account thereof? It may be doubted if the marriage licenses of a dozen North Carolina couples—issued prior to the year 1800 are in existence to-day. And as to the literary remains of our most fertile scholars—like the man caught in the Kansas cyclone—there are no remains! One would think that a spirit of vanity or family pride would prompt our people to put aside and safely keep all literary, legal, political, historical or biographical material produced by or concerning one's immediate relatives, and to file away letters written at critical periods of the State's history or of the individual's life. But the contrary seems to be the rule with us in North Carolina. This lack of material shows itself when the biography of any of our sons is undertaken. Except McRee's *Life and Letters of James Iredell*, we have no North Carolina biography. We have not lacked great men in our midst. In my opinion a well-digested life of Z. B. Vance, setting forth his sturdy and rugged qualities as the leader of a people who for a third of a century found in him their ideal, would add to an understanding of our State's real greatness. What a charming book could have been made of the lives of North Carolina's Chief Justices or of her Governors or of her Senators if the material had been preserved. This lack of material may be noted in an attempt to write the life of Nathaniel Macon, who seems to have regarded it as beneath the dignity of a great man to preserve any memorial of himself. Think of the modesty of Raleigh's noble philanthropist, Stanhope Pullen, and of James H. Horner, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., or scores and scores of other distinguished sons of the State—including Macon himself, who would not consent to have any likeness of themselves taken, so that we can but guess at their features. Contrast this with Morley's statement that he had from two to three hundred thousand papers of Gladstone from which to write his life! Lack of State pride is proverbial in North Carolina. "We are proud that we have no pride." North Carolinians love North Carolina—they love her with a tenderness and devotion that is not surpassed, but they laugh in their sleeve at any man or set of men who undertake the routine work of gathering material for writing her history.

Our Pride is Individual or Local.

Since the days of 1775 North Carolina has not looked with kindly eye upon any kind of restraint. Each man of us carries his sovereignty under his hat. In a general sort of way, he is proud that he lives in the Cape Fear section or that he is of Scotch-Irish descent, or he brags about the beauties of Asheville, or Raleigh, or the wealth of Durham or the growth of Charlotte or Greensboro, and he honors the memory of her dead heroes, but if you invite him to join an historical or literary society, with all its dreary details of a president and secretary, of committees and papers to be written and material to be collected—why that is quite another proposition—he would turn that over to the Ladies' Aid Society, and call his dog for a bird hunt. Suppose that in the past we had had unity of purpose and action in North Carolina. Pender, the superb tactical, and Pettigrew, Grimes, Hoke and Ransom would have been the leaders of our armies, nor would we to-day be put to the disagreeable task of setting aright the history of the part played by us in the civil war. Fame is assuredly a proper object of man's efforts, but North Carolinians, until a late date, have cared little for it.

North Carolina Divided into East and West.

The geographical division of North Carolina into east and west has weakened us as a people and cut our State pride in twain. Let me illustrate: There are only about two hundred and forty members of the State's Literary and Historical Association in North Carolina, and of this small number only eleven active members are west of Greensboro. At our University all western men join the Dialectic Society, and all eastern men join the Philanthropic Society. We parcel out our Supreme Court Justices between the east and the west regardless of all other considerations. In 1835 the amended constitution was submitted to a vote of the people; practically all of the votes for ratification came from the west, and nearly all of the votes against ratification came from the east. For example:

For		*Against.*
0	Brunswick	466
1359	Burke	1
2	Hyde	431
1322	Buncombe	22
1	Tyrrell	459
1557	Rutherford	2

The distance from Cherokee to Currituck is such that there has been little intercourse between these sections which are distinct civilizations with different habits, tastes and politics. We owe it to ourselves to remove all artificial barriers which keep alive this

feeling between east and west. Let it be cut out of our politics, abolished from our minds. Much has been accomplished herein. The abolition of borough-towns in 1835, the abolition of slavery in 1865, the suffrage amendment in 1898 were long steps in this direction, while the completion of the North Carolina Railway and the opening up of summer resorts by the sea and in the mountains is doing much towards creating homogeneousness among our people. But we must become something more than homogeneous in North Carolina. We must become co-operative in our efforts to foster a proper State pride—a State pride that will make itself felt from ocean to ocean, and will excite the admiration of all lands.

Organized Efforts Essential.

Let us stop laughing at all organized societies in North Carolina—organized to preserve the deeds of the noble dead and to stimulate State pride. Our State is long on patriotism and freedom and short on methodical habits and attention to details. Each city and county needs to have its local and historical society, and suitable rooms and halls should be provided in which to preserve papers, magazines, interesting letters, heir-looms and relics of all kinds. May I pause and acknowledge the State's debt of gratitude to her purest idealist, a man having the Southern's heart and the Northern's historical instinct—William Joseph Peele. But after all the great work in this direction must be done under the auspices of this central society. This association must unify and strengthen the literary and historical forces of the State. It has made a beginning. It has set on foot a movement looking to a Walter Raleigh monument. It established the Hall of History in this city, created a North Carolina Day in the public schools, and has caused public libraries to be placed in many of these schools. It established the claim of North Carolina that she was "first at Bethel, furthest to the front at Gettysburg and last at Appomattox." Its sons have done some research work Its labors have inspired a patriotic woman to offer a golden cup studded with precious stones digged from the bowels of our mountains to him who shall be adjudged the foremost writer in our educational awakening; and to-night we take steps to fill our too long vacant niche in Statuary Hall at Washington with a statue of Vance. And yet we might do more, and we must do more. This society needs the encouragement and support of the great Piedmont and mountain country stretching west from Greensboro. Let it be understood that ours is a serious purpose, that we love our State, that we would serve her intelligently, and that her fame must be commensurate with her deeds. Then her sons will remain at home, her influence will be felt in the national counsels, her universities and colleges will hold the strong men of their faculties, and ours will be the empire State of the South. Let us not flinch at a just criticism

and censure, if deserved—though harsh—let us welcome, it has a refining effect even as fire has upon gold. A pride that cannot endure criticism is not the right kind of pride. In June, 1883, Charles Frances Adams, at Harvard, closed a spirited attack on that University by charging that it was a failure and was sacrificing its sons to the blind following of a fetich, and with bold and fine irony he exclaimed that the sacrifice of himself would not be in vain if what he had just said "may contribute to so shaping the policy of Harvard, that it will not much longer use its prodigious influence toward indirectly closing for its students, as it closed for me, the avenues to modern life and the fountains of living thought." Would you or I have said that in North Carolina, and would we have added, as Charles Frances Adams did:

> "The slaves of custom and established mode
> With pack-horse constancy we keep the road,
> Crooked or straight thro' quags or thorny dells
> True to the jingling of our leaders' bells."

Sidney Smith might have had in mind some North Carolina critic when he said that he would not speak disrespectfully of the equator.

Let us Study, not Imitate, Other Systems.

No one who cares to follow me will misunderstand me, I trust. It is a proper State pride and more of it that I espouse. Not the bold false pride of the Mexican or of the Spaniard. Nor the showy boasting of the French or the ignorant swagger of the Russian, nor indeed quite so much of that pride of birth which tends to mar the glory of our mother country and of our cousins of Germany. But the best of them all, we should strive to attain, just as we in North Carolina were made up of them all. By no means shall we become a race of imitators nor shall we endeavor to transplant a foreign civilization. A people's character is of slow growth, but may we not grow into larger and better things without losing the warp and woof of our being? We may learn something useful from New England if we will. State pride is largely developed among her people. The town of Concerd is dotted with monuments marking historical spots, and she has more than a score of bronze tablets commemorative of her splendid history. Every New England village and community and town and city and almost every family has its written history. These things go to create and foster a correct State pride. Alas! When we come to our fair Southern States we find only two that have any State pride—Virginia and South Carolina.

Bronze Tablets and Monuments.

A very effective way of stimulating State pride is by public collections of oil paintings or by erecting monuments and bronze tab-

lets. A fine collection of oil paintings may be found in our Supreme Court room, and at the University of North Carolina. Of late years we have erected many monuments in different sections of our State in memory of our mighty dead and of a dear cause. But our good State has so many historic places that a thousand monuments and tablets scarce would mark them all. Your minds will go out to your own neighborhoods and you will recall such spots. When you return to your homes, may we not ask that you will create such local pride that these places will be appropriately marked and designated. Near the city of Durham, at the Bennett place, on the 26th day of April, 1865, the last army of the Confederacy yielded the unequal struggle and surrendered to General Sherman. If it were located in Ohio it would be a national park. Eight miles to the west of the Bennett place in 1781, Cornwallis cut his famous road leading to Guilford Court-house. How appropriately bronze tablets would locate this ancient thoroughfare, and how pleasing to the eye of the traveler as he passed from Durham to Chapel Hill would read this inscription: "Along this way marched Lord Cornwallis in 1781 with his army. But his course was checked at Guilford Court-house sixty miles westward and he hastened to his surrender at Yorktown." At Columbia, S. C., embedded in the granite walls of her State capitol are bronze tablets which tell the story of brave companies and regiments upon the tented field. As I stood in their presence my eyes fell upon a shapely monument just in front erected to the women of South Carolina, and thereon I read words which chill the blood and transform the man. As I read, I felt that it was good to be of kin to these people who cherish the dead, and who, on all occasions stand together for the pride and honor and glory of the Palmetto State. And then I thought I would like to see just such tablets embedded in the walls of our State capitol at Raleigh, the fairest city of them all, and that I would like to have the choosing of two of these tablets: "At Gettysburg, Capt. Tuttle, Co. F., 26th North Carolina Regiment, went into battle with 84 men and 8 officers—all officers lost and 83 of the men killed or wounded." "At Gettysburg, Capt. Byrd, Co. C., 11th North Carolina Regiment went into battle with six officers and 39 men, two officers were killed, 36 men killed or wounded. The four remaining officers went into the second day's fight and the captain brought out the flag himself." Over the lintels of our Supreme Court room, a court that has ever held the wavering balance right twixt friend and foe, how appropriate these words would sound: "North Carolina's Supreme Court was the first court to declare an act of the Legislature unconstitutional."

And so your minds will fill out the picture—but a sketch of which I have made—until under your sympathetic guiding the people of our brave State shall not only come to know, but to know how and why we are what we are, the good Old North State—plus the tar when necessary.

The annual report on the books written, during the year, by North Carolinians was presented by Prof. D. H. Hill, of West Raleigh.

NORTH CAROLINA BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1905.

In presenting the subjoined report to the Society, it ought to be stated that I have tried by correspondence with college faculties, with editors, with publishers, and with men of letters over the State to make the report as complete as possible. If the names of any books have been omitted, the Society will be grateful if the authors will call attention to the omission. The list will be republished at a later date, and we should like to have in it the name of every book that has appeared for the past year.

For the sake of clearness I present the report under the following headings:

1. History; 2. Biography; 3. Fiction; 4. Poetry; 5. Technical Books; 6. Text-books; 7. Miscellaneous.

History.

1. "The Domestic Slave Trade of the Southern States," by W. H. Collins, professor of History in Claremont College, Hickory, N. C. From the press of the Broadway Publishing Company, New York. This book contains seven chapters, as follows: 1. Rise of Slave Trade in Africa; 2. Causes of Domestic Slave Trade; 3. Amount and Extent of Slave Trade; 4. Were some negroes engaged in breeding and rearing negroes for sale? 5. Kidnapping of Free Negroes; 6. Slave Prisons; 7. Laws of Southern State with reference to Importation and Exportation of Slaves.

II. Some neglected History of North Carolina, by William Edwards Fitch, now of Savannah, Georgia. Neale Publishing Company, New York. 307 pages.

III. "Young Japan," by James A. B. Scherer, now President of Newberry College. This book of 328 pages is published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. It is divided into three sections. The first section is called "The Early Culture of Japan." The second, the "Adolescence Period." The third, "Modern Days."

IV. "The First North Carolina Reunion." This is a book of 128 pages, compiled by Mr. G. S. Grimshaw, of Greensboro. It contains the speeches and addresses made at Greensboro's Home Coming Week, held during the past year. In addition to the addresses, the compiler has inserted other valuable historical matter.

V. The North Carolina Booklet, under the editorship of Miss Mary Hilliard Hinton, and Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, has continued its useful and bright career. It is earnestly hope that these patriotic ladies, who are so generously working to preserve what is best in our history,

will receive the hearty support of all who love the State. The contents of the Booklet for the past year:

1. Some changes in the North Carolina Coast: Prof. Collier Cobb.
2. The Highland Scotch Settlement: Judge James C. McRae.
3. The Scotch-Irish of North Carolina: Rev. A. J. McKelway.
4. Battle of Guilford Court-house: Major Joseph M. Morehead.
5. The German Palatines in North Carolina: Judge O. H. Allen.
6. Genesis of Wake County: Marshall DeLancey Haywood.
7. St. Paul's Church, Edenton: Dr. Richard Dillard.
8. North Carolina Signers of the Declaration of Independence: Mrs. Spier Whitaker.
9. History of the Capitol: Col. Charles Earl Johnson.
10. Some notes on Colonial North Carolina: Hon. J. Bryan Grimes.
11. North Carolina Poets: Rev. Hight C. Moore.

VI. Secretary of State, J. Bryan Grimes printed for the members of the Legislature an interesting little Handbook full of historical matter.

VII. "Incidents and Anecdotes," by Rev. R. H. Whitaker, of Raleigh, 488 pages, published by Edwards and Broughton, has in a popular form some suggestive sketches of earlier life in the State.

VIII. "The Federalist System," by Dr. John S. Bassett, of Trinity College. This is volume 11, of a series of historical works, edited by Prof. Hart, of Harvard, and published by Harper Brothers, New York.

IX. Trinity College has also published Series V. of its Historical Studies.

X. Moravians in Georgia 1735-1740, by Miss Adelaide L. Fries, of Salem. Published by Edwards & Broughton.

BIOGRAPHY.

XI. Chief Justice Walter Clark has edited Vols. 23, 24, and 26 of the State Records.

1. Prof. Edwin Mims, of Trinity College, has prepared a complete life of the greatest of Southern poets since Poe—Sidney Lanier. This volume, which is full and sympathetic, is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston.

2. Prof. Mims is also editing a memorial volume of the best articles from the pen of the late I. E. Avery, one of the most gifted of the young writers of the State.

3. Marcus Benjamin, of Washington City, not a native of the State, has issued a memorial and critical volume on the poems of John Henry Boner, one of the strongest of our native poets.

4. "Sketch of the Life of Dr. Edwin A. Alderman," by Doctor C. Alphonso Smith, of the State University, appeared in the University of Virginia *Bulletin.*

5. A Life of John Motley Morehead, also by Dr. Smith, has been completed just recently.

FICTION.

1. "The Clansman," a historical novel of Reconstruction Days, by Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., is the most important piece of fiction from any North Carolina author in recent times. The controversy that has raged around this story will no doubt lead to a closer and more critical study of this important period in the history of the Southern States. The author has in this book shown greater skill in the technique of the story-teller's art than in any of his previous writings. The book is from the press of the Doubleday & Page Co., of New York. Hence both author and publisher are from our State.

2. "The Eyrie and Other Southern Stories," by Bettie Freshwater Pool, is a book of 108 pages, published by the Broadway Publishing Company, of New York.

POETRY.

1. The most prolific writer of verse in the State is John Charles McNeill, of the *Charlotte Observer*. Steadily during the past year he has contributed to the columns of his paper poem after poem. Some of these are marked by extreme cleverness, and it is hoped that he may soon collect into a volume the best of his poems.

2. Prof. Henry Jerome Stockard has contributed two poems during the past year. The first of these is the "Man With the Hoe; Another View." The second is "The Last Charge at Appomattox." The latter was read at the unveiling of the monument to the gallantry of our soldiers.

3. The dramatization of the "Clansman," by its author, Dr. Dixon, has been successfully accomplished, and the play is having an unusual measure of success before Southern audiences.

4. "Virginia Dare," a poem of Colonial days, by Mr. W. H. Moore, Edwards & Broughton, publishers.

TECHNICAL BOOKS.

1. Law. "Jurisdiction and Procedure in the United States Supreme Court" is the title of a volume of 1005 pages, by Hon. Hannis Taylor.

2. "Lex Scripta" is the title of a law book prepared by Mr. Samuel F. Mordecai. While this book was prepared primarily for the students of Mr. Mordecai's law school, it is of interest to all lawyers in practice.

3. Annotated Reprints of North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, 7 vols., Chief Justice Walter Clark.

TEXT-BOOKS.

1. From the press of B. F. Johnson Publishing Co., of Richmond, Mr. E. S. Sheppe, of Enfield has issued a two book series on spelling.

2. The same company has published an English Grammar, by Dr.

C. A. Smith, of the State University, including Dr. C. A. Smith's text-book of English Grammar.

3. Ginn & Company, of Boston, have issued a new edition, with colored plates, of "Agriculture for Beginners."

4. Prof. William Cain, of the University, has published three text-books. These are: Theory of Steel Concrete Article and of Vanted Structures; Practical Designing of Retaining Walls; A Brief Course in Calculus. D. Von Nostrand Co., publishers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. "The Life Worth Living," is another book written during the year, by Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr. This book, like his others, printed by the Doubleday, Page Co., of New York.

2. "A Mother's Answer to Prayer," by Rev. P. H. Fleming, of Burlington. Edwards & Broughton, publishers.

3. "Modern Mysticism," by Dr. J. B. Sheares, of Davidson College.

At this point the program was again varied by the introduction of a vocal solo, Prof. A. C. Jackson singing the "Sword of Ferrara," by Bullard, with fine effect. Following this the chair announced as a committee on nomination of officers A. W. Graham, Platt D. Walker, F. H. Busbee, W. J. Peele, W. L. Poteat; after which there was discussion of "The Need of a Fire-proof State Library and Enlargement of State Capitol." The Secretary read the following paper sent by Hon. John H. Small, of Washington, N. C., unavoidably detained at home:

NEED OF A FIRE-PROOF STATE LIBRARY AND ENLARGEMENT OF STATE CAPITOL.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The State requires greater space and accommodations for the administration of the affairs of its several departments. A fire-proof building is essential for the accommodation of the State Library and the preservation of its invaluable records. The present Capitol, together with the other buildings owned and occupied by the State, are inadequate both in size and equipment and the State Library is peculiarly incident to the peril of fire. These facts appear to be undisputed.

How shall the necessity be met? By the enlargement of the present Capitol or by the construction of separate and segregated buildings? The Executive and Legislative Departments of the government should certainly be provided for in one building. This would afford means of convenient consultation between the Governor and

the several departments, and contribute toward the administration of each as one harmonious whole. The Judicial Department could with more propriety be provided with a separate building, but this separation should only be considered in the event sufficient room could not be provided in the same building. I, therefore, submit that provision should be made for all the departments of the State government by an enlargement of the present State Capitol. The example of the majority of our sister States sustains this view, and this was also the conclusion of the distinguished members of the commission appointed under authority of the General Assembly of 1903.

Can the present Capitol be so enlarged as to preserve its historical outlines, and, if possible, emphasize its symmetry and beauty? A favorable answer to this question would appeal to many citizens of the State who would otherwise be inclined to be indifferent to the proposition. Fortunately, the Capitol Commission were able to recommend a plan, meeting this condition, and in this view they are sustained by many others who have given the subject consideration.

I beg to submit, briefly, three reasons why the present Capitol should be enlarged to meet all the demands of the present and of the immediate future and that provision therefor should be made at the next session of the General Assembly. The administration of the State's affairs in this period require greater space and better equipment than at any time in the past. This is a utilitarian age. We as citizens of this good State take pride in the claim that we are preserving the best in the ideals and usages of the past, and that we are also intending to march abreast with other States by adopting the best of the methods in the present. The State is gradually getting closer and assuming more intimate relations with the economic and commercial pursuits of its citizens. Observe the several departments which our Legislature has added in recent years: A Board of Agriculture, a Corporation Commission, a Commissioner of Insurance, a Commissioner of Labor and Printing, together with an enlargement of the sphere and jurisdiction of other and older departments. All these new departments represent merely a proper and fitting response to the demands of the times.

Again, we have established a new criterion, or rather we have revivified and given effect to the old standards applicable to those who hold positions of trust and honor. No man can be re-elected to office to-day, no matter how distinguished in ancestry or in past services, who has not brought to the discharge of his duties ability, loyalty, zeal and industry. He must also be a sober and God-fearing man; in other words, he must illustrate in office the qualities of good citizenship. These present day conditions, the expansion of the sphere of supervision and administration of government, the manifold increase of official duties and the more effective enforcement of

the standard of public service, all contribute to the demand for a more commodious Capitol.

Again, the construction of a suitable building will be an active stimulant to State pride. The remodeled building should preserve the stately beauty of the present Capitol and should be an imposing and beautiful specimen of architecture. Such a building would invite to the Capitol city the humblest citizen from our remotest borders, and from every section and of every class each could point to the structure with pride and exaltation. This is no mere chimerical suggestion, but each of us could recount experiences which illustrate the value of attractive public buildings.

We are constructing in my home town of Washington a building for our public schools which we think will be the largest, most attractive and best equipped structure for public schools in the State. Even in its unfinished condition, the stranger who visits the town to-day is always asked the question, "Have you seen our school building?" Court-houses, city halls, school buildings should all appeal to the local pride and gratification of their respective communities. Of the thousands of Americans who view annually for the first time the maginificent Capitol at Washington and gaze upon its massive and graceful outlines, where is one whose love of country is not quickened and whose patriotism is not stirred. We have all reiterated with frequency the stale declaration that the people of North Carolina are lacking in State pride. We are rapidly improving in this respect because we are gradually acquiring more to be proud of, and here is another opportunity not to be neglected.

Again, the people of the State are not too poor to build a magnificent Capitol, and it ought to be done quickly. Little, provincial men have talked so much to the people about low taxes in our State that many legislators have come to believe that the advocacy of such a doctrine is the surest avenue to popularity and public promotion. They are mistaken, and they misjudge the temper and the intelligence of the people. A moral coward never yet made his impress on a community or a State. The people like a man who advocates what he thinks is right, and can give substantial reasons for the faith that is in him. A trimmer, one who is always stifling his convictions for the sake of popularity, was never yet truly popular and never will be. The gentlest zephyr will destroy his political structure. Such a man will run at the first attack of a fledgling demagogue. We are sufficiently rich in resources and men to entitle us to a building commensurate with all our needs, satisfying to the artistic temperament of our people and arousing our pride of citizenship. Personally, I think the distinguished members of the last Capitol Commission were too modest, and that more money will be required than they estimated. The State can float an issue of bonds at par at a low interest rate. We can pay the annual interest charge, and our

children can pay the principal. In the meantime, we shall have a magnificent capitol, a credit to this association which inaugurated the movement, to the Legislature which shall authorize it, and to the people of the State who will approve it.

MR. SMALL ON THE NEED OF A FIRE-PROOF LIBRARY.

Speaking on the same subject as Mr. Small, Congressman Charles R. Thomas said:

I thank you very much for the very kind invitation tendered me through your Secretary and Treasurer, Clarence H. Poe, to be present this evening and address you.

The subject allotted Senator Overman, Mr. Small and myself in this evening's discussion, as I understand from the letter of your Secretary, is the "Enlargement of the State Capitol and construction of a fire-proof Library" for the preservation of the invaluable records and publications now in our unsafe State Library Building.

I fear I am not sufficiently posted upon the first part of this subject with reference to the State Capitol, but I have some very decided views and opinions upon the necessity of a properly constructed building to preserve the State's records, and especially those relating to the history of North Carolina.

Before I proceed with my brief address, I desire to express my heart-felt sympathy with all the aims and purposes of this Association, and upon this occasion to pay a tribute of praise and honor to those North Carolinians, such men as William L. Saunders, Chief Justice Walter Clark, W. J. Peele and others, who by arduous, persistent and indefatigable labor and research have compiled and accumulated and placed in compact form many of the scattered records of the State's history.

I think I can say of these gentlemen that they have not only rendered this State an invaluable service, but have erected to themselves in the language of the Latin poet, Horace: "A monument more enduring than brass, loftier than the pyramids, which neither storm nor tempest, nor innumerable years, nor the flight of time shall destroy."

These men, and such men as these, have collected the material from which the future historian of this State, building upon their labors and the work of Lawson and Francis L. Hawks and Wheeler and Moore, shall weave into animate life and beauty the glorious and unparalleled history of North Carolina. And when we allude to the subject of "History" we mean not merely a mass of complex and dry statistics worthy of some musty volume in the world's vast libraries upon which the dust of centuries has accumulated, but the living, realistic spectacle of the times, manners, customs, laws and life of North Carolina and North Carolinians.

And what a glorious history has North Carolina. I yield to no other State in this Union the palm of a more illustrious historic record. We are proud to be called North Carolinians, and we feel our history is worthy of preservation, because we know that every spot of our soil is hallowed by the memories and traditions of patriotism and valor, and of our struggles for civil and religious liberty.

We recall the fact that years before the Mayflower landed at Plymouth Rock Englishmen were seeking settlement upon our Eastern coast under the leadership of the adventurous "Raleigh," and listening with pathetic interest to the thrilling story of "Virginia Dare," and "White's Lost Colony," our State pride is enkindled by the memories of the patriots of Mecklenburg; the first blood shed of the Revolution at Alamance; the decisive battles of Moore's Creek, King's Mountain and Guilford Court-house, which stayed and turned backward the onward march of King George's troops into the Southern Colonies; and by the recollection of the Resolutions of April 12, 1776, of the Congress at Halifax.

But how sadly neglected has been the faithful preservation of many most valuable memorials of that history, of which we are so justly proud.

While the details of the history of New England and the Puritans have been minutely portrayed and stored up, and made the theme of "song and story," the narrative of the English, Scotch-Irish and Huguenot settlers of North Carolina is oftentimes fragmentary, and the remorseless current of time in some instances has swept into the great "ocean of the past" all but the traditions, which still survive.

That true-hearted North Carolinian, William L. Saunders, *clarum et venersabile nomen*, made it his life work and labor of love to rescue from oblivion, in the Colonial Records, the early history of our State. His example has been followed by Chief Justice Clark, my old college mate, W. J. Peele, and other distinguished gentlemen of this Society.

Now, in view of the vast labor and great time expended in the collection of the State's invaluable records and publications, the State's glorious history, and the research and labors of those men who are making it a part of their life-work to hand down that history to future generations, I deem that no sacrifice and no reasonable expense is too great to incur on the part of the State to preserve and perpetuate the labors of her sons and the memorials of her greatness.

There are many records of this State which still may be rescued from oblivion connected with our early colonial history, and the records of our later history should be systematically preserved. I believe that the work of this Historical Association might well be

supplemented by the work of a National Historical Association, for which Congress should appropriate a sufficient sum, especially with a view to the collection and preservation of the history of the Thirteen United Colonies. I would be very glad with my colleagues to advocate such a proposition.

Let us know and let the country know the relative importance of the battle of Moore's Creek as compared with Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill in the war of the Revolution. Let us know, and let the country know that to North Carolina should be credited the great naval hero and first Admiral, John Paul Jones. Let us know and let the country know, not only the comparative merits of North Carolina and Virginia at Gettysburg (you see that Senator Daniel, of Virginia, within the last few days tries to take the credit from us of the last charge at Appomattox), but in all the battles of the great civil struggle, those years from 1861 to '65, thronging with events, in which the indomitable spirit of North Carolina and the South, refusing to succumb, sent fresh thousands of her sons to die upon a hundred battlefields for a "cause that is lost," yea, "lost forever," but still living and cherished in its undying memories in the hearts of all the people of all the South. Let us know, and let the country know, all the facts with reference to the history of our State. Let them be blazoned to the world, showing that she ranks first in peace and war among the Thirteen Colonies and forty-five States of the Union in the patriotism of her sons and the splendor of her record. We have not yet received the credit to which we are entitled.

I want to read from Frothingham's "Rise of the United States" the surprising admissions of a Massachusetts man. He not only declares the Mecklenburg Resolves printed in the *Cape Fear Mercury*, authentic, but he says "North Carolina was the first Colony to act as a unit in favor of independence." In speaking of the battle of Moore's Creek, "This was the Lexington and Concord of that region. The newspapers circulated the details of this brilliant result. The spirit of the Whigs run high. 'You never,' said one, 'knew the like in your life for true patriotism.' Amidst these scenes the people elected delegates to a Provincial Congress, which met on the 4th of April, 1776, at Halifax." He adds, "Thus the Popular Party carried North Carolina as a unit in favor of independence when the Colonies from New England to Virginia were in solid array against it." He says, "Rhode Island acted next on independence, and Massachusetts next, thus giving North Carolina and the battle of Moore's Creek the first rank in the movement for independence.

Finally, gentlemen, what more important work can there be than the collection and preservation of every record and every source of information connected with the biographies of our illustrious men and the history of our grand old Commonwealth. Let us erect a building, then, which shall stand fire and storm and the elements,

and have a Capitol and State Library which shall be the pride and glory and ornament of North Carolina, and worthy of her great patriots and splendid history.

Miss Ellen Durham then delighted the audience by singing "Dainty Dorothea."

The Chair then recognized Governor Robert B. Glenn, who formally presented to the Society the magnificent $500 gold loving cup, given by Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, of Winston-Salem. [The terms and conditions are set forth in the Appendix to this booklet.] Governor Glenn spoke only a few moments and without notes, so that no report of his remarks can be given here. He paid a beautiful tribute to Mrs. Patterson and to her father, in whose memory the cup is given. As he took the cup in his hands he said: "Made of pure gold, studded with gems from native soil, it is fit for the pure mind, studded with rich thought, whose product it goes as the reward. She could not have given anything more beautiful or more fitting."

The following resolution, offered by Rev. Hight C. Moore, was then adopted unanimously and by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, of Winston-Salem, has presented to the State Literary and Historical Association a magnificent gold loving cup to be awarded each year for ten years in recognition of the best work in literature published by a resident of North Carolina, and

WHEREAS, We believe this gift will be of incalculable value in stimulating interest in our State writers and their work, the gift also being so costly as to indicate the deepest interest on the part of Mrs. Patterson in this result; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Literary and Historical Association, for all its members and for the State at large, returns to the giver most hearty thanks for her generous and patriotic action.

Then followed a most pleasant surprise. Mr. F. H. Busbee, representing the officers of the Virginia Dare Memorial Association, announced that the members of that organization, failing to secure enough money to erect a projected memorial to Virginia Dare, wished to contribute the entire amount so collected, to the fund now being raised to erect a monu-

ment to Sir Walter Raleigh in Nash Square, Raleigh. Mr. Busbee made a graceful speech, and ended by presenting a check for $460.62 to President Winston, who warmly thanked the givers. The Secretary then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the State Literary and Historical Association be tendered to the members of the Virginia Dare Memorial Association for their generous gift of $460.62, contribution toward the erection of a statue of Sir Walter Raleigh in this city, and that this amount be turned over to the Raleigh Monument Committee of the Literary and Historical Association.

2. That this unselfish action should inspire all interested in this movement to renewed effort in its behalf, so that the statue may be completed and unveiled in 1907.

Other resolutions adopted at this session were as follows:

PAPER BEARING ON MECKLENRURG DECLARATION.

WHEREAS, It is announced that a valuable paper bearing on the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence exists in the Moravian church at Bethania; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Historical Commission be requested to secure the original document or a fac-simile for placing in our State Library.

J. B. CARLYLE.

THE JOHN WHITE PAINTINGS.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that John White's painting entitled, the "Coming of the Englishmen into Virginia in 1584," together with his representations of life on Roanoke Island in 1585 and 1586 be reproduced on a large canvas for the North Carolina exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition, and that a committee be appointed to bring this matter to the attention of the proper authorities.

W. J. PEELE.

NEED OF A FIREPROOF LIBRARY.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address to the people of North Carolina to show the need of a fireproof building for the safe keeping of the State's invaluable collections of manuscripts, news papers, public documents and books, which are stored in rooms full to overflowing and in imminent peril of destruction by fire.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to consult with the librarians of other States and publish their replies on this subject.

C. ALPHONSO SMITH.

FOR A NATIONAL HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

Resolved, That the Association endorse Senate bill 5797 of the Fifty-eighth Congress, providing for a National Historical Commission, and that a committee be appointed to confer with our Senators and Representatives on the subject. E. P. Moses.

Following the adoption of these resolutions, President Winston, as chairman of the committee on the award of the Patterson Memorial Cup, given in recognition of the work of that North Carolinian published during the past year showing "the greatest excellence and the highest literary skill and genius," announced the decision in favor of Mr. John Charles McNeill, of Charlotte, the hearty applause which followed indicating the general approval of the verdict. President Winston announced that President Roosevelt, on behalf of the Association, would present the cup to Mr. McNeill, Thursday morning, 19th.

Dr. W. L. Poteat, as chairman of the committee on nomination of officers for the ensuing year, then submitted the following names:

President—Ex-Governor Charles B. Aycock, of Goldsboro.
First Vice-President—F. A. Sondley, of Asheville.
Second Vice-President—President Henry Louis Smith, of Davidson College.
Third Vice-President—Mrs. J. Lindsay Patterson, of Winston-Salem.
Secretary and Treasurer—Clarence H. Poe, of Raleigh.

Each of these officers was unanimously elected, and the Association then adjourned *sine die*.

Clarence H. Poe,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Members of the Literary and Historical Association

1905–1906.

Ex-Governor C. B. Aycock ..... Goldsboro.
T. M. Arrington ..... Raleigh.
H. B. Adams, Jr. ..... Durham.
Capt. S. A. Ashe ..... Raleigh.
George Allen ..... Raleigh.
S. S. Alsop ..... Enfield.
Mrs. A. B. Andrews ..... Raleigh.
Frank Armfield ..... Monroe.
Dr. B. F. Arrington ..... Goldsboro.
Judge A. C. Avery ..... Morganton.
Mrs. A. L. Baker ..... Raleigh.
Dr. Kemp P. Battle ..... Chapel Hill.
Gen. W. R. Bond ..... Scotland Neck.
Joseph G. Brown ..... Raleigh.
F. H. Busbee ..... Raleigh.
Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn ..... Henderson.
Mrs. Maggie C. D. Burgwyn ..... Henderson.
N. B. Broughton ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. J. M. Barbee ..... Raleigh.
Miss Elizabeth N. Briggs ..... Raleigh.
Thomas H. Briggs ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. Thomas H. Briggs ..... Raleigh.
R. H. Battle ..... Raleigh.
Miss Grace H. Bates ..... Raleigh.
Miss Bessie S. C. Bates ..... Raleigh.
O. W. Blacknall ..... Kittrell.
Dr. J. S. Bassett ..... Durham.
Miss Elizabeth Bellamy ..... Raleigh.
B. C. Beckwith ..... Raleigh.
John J. Blair ..... Wilmington.
J. W. Bailey ..... Raleigh.
Judge R. T. Bennett ..... Wadesboro.
R. F. Beasley ..... Monroe.
John F. Bruton ..... Wilson.
Thomas W. Blount ..... Roper.
Prof. E. C. Brooks ..... Goldsboro.
Judge Walter Clark ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. G. P. Collins ..... Hillsboro.
Jonas M. Costner ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. Hope S. Chamberlain ..... Raleigh.

Mrs. Sallie S. Cotton .....Falkland.
Miss Rebecca Cameron .....Hillsboro.
Col. R. B. Creecy .....Elizabeth City.
Mrs. Irene Johnson Cook .....Cardenas.
Judge H. G. Connor .....Wilson.
Prof. P. P. Claxton .....Knoxville, Tenn.
Mrs. A. G. Carr .....Durham.
Prof. J. B. Carlyle .....Wake Forest.
Col. John S. Cuningham .....Cunningham.
Locke Craige .....Asheville.
Col. J. S. Carr .....Durham.
Gen. Wm. R. Cox .....Penelo.
Rt. Rev. J. B. Cheshire .....Raleigh.
Prof. R. D. W. Connor .....Raleigh.
Col. Benehan Cameron .....Raleigh.
B. G. Cowper .....Raleigh.
E. Cruikshank .....Raleigh.
J. H. Currie .....Fayetteville.
T. W. Davis .....Raleigh.
Rev. Robt. B. Drane .....Edenton.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Denmark.....Raleigh.
Miss Leonita Denmark .....Raleigh.
Polk, James Denmark .....Raleigh.
Judge R. M. Douglas .....Raleigh.
Mrs. E. G. Davis .....Henderson.
T. W. Dobbin .....Raleigh.
Miss S. H. Dinwiddie .....Raleigh.
Josephus Daniels .....Raleigh.
R. D. Douglas .....Greensboro.
Junius Davis .....Wilmington.
Euzelian Literary Society .....Wake Forest.
P. C. Enniss .....Raleigh.
A. H. Eller .....Winston.
J. R. Ferrall .....Raleigh.
Alex. J. Feild .....Raleigh.
Miss Adelaide L. Fries .....Salem.
Prof. J. I. Foust .....Greensboro.
Hon. J. Bryan Grimes .....Raleigh.
Maj. W. A. Graham .....Machpelah.
Judge A. W. Graham .....Oxford.
G. A. Grimsley .....Greensboro.
B. F. Grady .....Clinton.
J. O. Guthrie .....Raleigh.
H. T. Greenleaf, Sr.....Elizabeth City.
F. R. Grist .....Raleigh.
R. T. Gray .....Raleigh.
G. A. Graham .....Charlotte.

Marshall DeLancey Haywood ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. Ashley Horne ..... Clayton.
Miss Mary H. Hinton ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. Charles Hancock ..... Starkville, Miss.
Miss Lillie Strong Hicks ..... Raleigh.
Miss Mary Seaton Hay ..... Raleigh.
Cary J. Hunter ..... Raleigh.
Miss Fannie E. S. Heck ..... Raleigh.
Dr. P. E. Hines ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. John W. Hinsdale ..... Raleigh.
Maj. E. J. Hale ..... Fayetteville.
Prof. D. H. Hill ..... Raleigh.
John S. Henderson ..... Salisbury.
Wm. L. Hill ..... Maxton.
A. W. Haywood ..... Haw River.
B. F. Hall ..... Wilmington.
John Hinsdale ..... Raleigh.
Rev. J. K. Howell ..... Rocky Mount.
A. C. Holloway ..... Lillington.
Mrs. Richard Henderson ..... Salisbury.
Miss E. Hall ..... Banner Elk.
Rev. Dr. T. N. Ivey ..... Raleigh.
Miss Lizzie P. Jones ..... Raleigh.
Norman H. Johnson ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. H. W. Jackson ..... Raleigh.
E. J. Justice ..... Greensboro.
Wm. Cain Jones ..... Greensboro.
Charles E. Johnson ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. Charles E. Johnson ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. Garland Jones ..... Raleigh.
Hon. J. Y. Joyner ..... Raleigh.
Willie S. Jordan ..... Raleigh.
John Wilber Jenkins ..... Baltimore, Md.
Miss Sarah Simmons Kirby ..... Raleigh.
Thomas S. Kenan ..... Raleigh.
Henry T. King ..... Greenville.
Hon. B. R. Lacy ..... Raleigh.
Judge B. F. Long ..... Statesville.
T. J. Lassiter ..... Smithfield.
Maj. H. A. London ..... Pittsboro.
Wilson G. Lamb ..... Williamston.
Rev. Dr. A. H. Moment ..... Raleigh.
F. O. Moring ..... Raleigh.
John Charles McNeill ..... Charlotte.
W. J. Martin ..... Raleigh.

Prof. E. P. Moses ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. John A. Mills ..... Raleigh.
John A. Mills ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. E. E. Moffitt ..... Raleigh.
Prof. Hugh Morson ..... Raleigh.
Charles McNamee ..... Biltmore.
Miss Mary P. Mills ..... Raleigh.
Miss Louise Mahler ..... Raleigh.
Dr. Charles D. McIver ..... Greensboro.
Mrs. F. L. Mahler ..... Raleigh.
F. L. Mahler ..... Raleigh.
Iredell Meares ..... Wilmington.
Prof. Robert L. Madison ..... Painter.
Prof. J. A. Matheson ..... Durham.
Rev. H. C. Moore ..... Raleigh.
Dr. Edwin Mims ..... Durham.
J. H. Myrover ..... Fayetteville.
Judge James C. McRae ..... Chapel Hill.
Jas. I. Metts ..... Wilmington.
Prof. M. C. S. Noble ..... Chapel Hill.
Miss J. W. Nicholson ..... Raleigh.
Frank Nash ..... Hillsboro.
Fred. A. Olds ..... Raleigh.
Edw. A. Oldham ..... Washington, D. C.
Prof. W. L. Poteat ..... Wake Forest.
Mrs. P. C. Patterson ..... Raleigh.
J. R. Paddison ..... Mount Airy.
Dr. Jos. Hyde Pratt ..... Chapel Hill.
Miss Ida Poteat ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. Wm. H. Pace ..... Raleigh.
E. Pender Porter ..... Glenada Place, N. Y. City.
Mrs. Lindsay Patterson ..... Winston-Salem.
Hon. S. L. Patterson ..... Raleigh.
Miss Annie F. Petty ..... Greensboro.
E. N. Pugh ..... Windsor.
W. S. Primrose ..... Raleigh.
Miss E. A. Pool ..... Raleigh.
Clarence H. Poe ..... Raleigh.
W. J. Peele ..... Raleigh.
Philomathesian Literary Society ..... Wake Forest.
J. E. Pogue ..... Raleigh.
W. D. Pruden ..... Edenton.
Mrs. Annie Moore Parker ..... Raleigh.
Dred Peacock ..... Greensboro.
George S. Powell ..... Asheville.
T. M. Pittman ..... Henderson.

Col. W. S. Pearson ..... Morganton.
W. S. O'B. Robinson ..... Goldsboro.
Mrs. W. S. O'B. Robinson ..... Goldsboro.
Miss Minnie Redford ..... Raleigh.
Miss Loula Riddle ..... Raleigh.
John E. Ray ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. D. L. Russell ..... Wilmington.
Mrs. W. I. Royster ..... Raleigh.
R. B. Raney ..... Raleigh.
G. Rosenthal ..... Raleigh.
Prof. Wallace C. Riddick ..... Raleigh.
Miss Lida Tunstall Rodman ..... Washington.
Col. J. E. Robinson ..... Goldsboro.
Prof. Charles Lee Raper ..... Chapel Hill.
Dr. W. I. Royster ..... Raleigh.
Miss Edith Royster ..... Raleigh.
F. C. Robbins ..... Lexington.
W. W. Robards ..... Raleigh.
Miss Cornelia Shaw ..... Charlotte.
Prof. W. E. Stone ..... Raleigh.
Prof. H. J. Stockard ..... Raleigh.
Miss Carrie C. Strong ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. W. O. Shannon ..... Henderson.
John A. Simpson ..... Raleigh.
A. M. Scales ..... Greensboro.
Judge James E. Shepherd ..... Raleigh.
M. O. Sherrill ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. William O. Smith ..... Raleigh.
W. A. Syme ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. Mary Bates Sherwood ..... Raleigh.
Prof. Benjamin F. Sledd ..... Wake Forest.
Prof. E. Walter Sikes ..... Wake Forest.
A. B. Stronach ..... Raleigh.
Walter P. Stradley ..... Oxford.
J. H. Southgate ..... Durham.
James Sprunt ..... Wilmington.
Ed Chambers Smith ..... Raleigh.
Wm. H. Streeter ..... Greensboro.
Mrs. E. E. Swindell ..... Raleigh.
Dr. F. L. Stevens ..... West Raleigh.
Dr. C. Alphonso Smith ..... Chapel Hill.
Mrs. Mary Grimes Smith ..... Raleigh.
Dr. Henry Louis Smith ..... Davidson.
Mrs. C. Alphonso Smith ..... Chapel Hill.
Mrs. Wm. E. Shipp ..... Raleigh.
Miss Kate Shipp ..... Raleigh.

F. A. Sondley ..... Asheville.
Hon. John H. Small ..... Washington.
Mrs. J. W. Thackston ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. F. L. Townsend ..... Mt. Airy.
Mrs. R. S. Tucker ..... Raleigh.
J. W. Thackston ..... Raleigh.
Dr. Charles E. Taylor ..... Wake Forest.
C. F. Tomlinson ..... Winston.
Mrs. Francis Tiernan ..... Salisbury.
Mrs. John Van Landingham ..... Charlotte.
Dr. F. P. Venable ..... Chapel Hill.
B. G. Worth ..... Wilmington.
M. S. Willard ..... Wilmington.
Judge T. B. Womack ..... Raleigh.
Zeb. V. Walser ..... Lexington.
Dr. George T. Winston ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. H. DeB. Wills ..... Chapel Hill.
Miss Ada V. Womble ..... Raleigh.
Mrs. Spier Whitaker ..... Raleigh.
Rev. James A. Weston ..... Hickory.
Walter L. Watson ..... Raleigh.
John Ward ..... Raleigh.
W. A. Withers ..... Raleigh.
Alexander Webb ..... Raleigh.
Hon. F. D. Winston ..... Windsor.
Prof. W. T. Whitsett ..... Whitsett.
Wm. H. Williamson ..... Raleigh.
J. M. Way ..... Ashboro.
Judge Robt. W. Winston ..... Durham.
J. R. Young ..... Raleigh.

THE PATTERSON MEMORIAL CUP.

The Conditions of Award as Officially Set Forth by Mrs. Patterson.

To the President and Executive Committee of the Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina:

As a memorial to my father, and with a view to stimulating effort among the writers of North Carolina, and to awaken among the people of the State an interest in their own literature, I desire to present to your Society a loving cup upon the following stipulations, which, I trust, will meet with your approval, and will be found to be just and practicable:

1. The cup will be known as the "William Houston Patterson Memorial Cup."

2. It will be awarded at each annual meeting of your Association for ten successive years, beginning with October, 1905.

3. It will be given to that resident of the State, who, during the twelve months from September 1st of the previous year to September 1st of the year of the award, has displayed, either in prose or poetry, without regard to its length, the greatest excellence and the highest literary skill and genius. The work must be published during the said twelve months and no manuscript nor any unpublished writings will be considered.

4. The name of the successful competitor will be engraved upon the cup, with date of award, and it will remain in his possession until October 1st of the following year, when it shall be returned to the Treasurer of the Association, to be by him held in trust until the new award at your annual meeting that month. It will become the permanent possession of the one winning it oftenest during the ten years, provided he shall have won it three times. Should no one, at the expiration of that period, have won it so often, the competition shall continue until that result is reached. The names of only those competitors who shall be living at the time of the final award shall be considered in the permanent disposition of the cup.

5. The Board of Award will consist of the President of the Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina, who will act as Chairman, and of the occupants of the chairs of English literature at the University of North Carolina, at Davidson College, and at Wake Forest College, and of the chairs of history at the University of North Carolina, and at Trinity College.

6. If any of these gentlemen should decline or be unable to serve, their successors shall be appointed by the remaining members of the Board, and these appointees may act for the whole unexpired term or for a shorter time, as the Board may determine. Notice of the inability of any member to act must be given at the beginning of the year during which he declines to serve, so that there may be a full committee during the entire term of each year.

7. The publication of a member of the Board will be considered and passed upon in the same manner as that of any other writer.

MRS. J. LINDSAY PATTERSON.

Presentation of Patterson Memorial Cup.

In the Senate Chamber in the State Capitol, Thursday morning, October 19, 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt, representing the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, presented to Mr. John Charles McNeill, of Charlotte, the Patterson Memorial Cup, awarded him for having published during the preceding twelve months work showing "the greatest excellence and the highest literary skill and genius." Lieutenant-Governor Winston, representing the Governor, presented the newly-elected President of the Association, ex-Governor C. B. Aycock, who then stated the object of the Cup and the conditions of the award. According to the notes furnished by Mr. Loeb, the President said:

"MR. MCNEILL: I feel, and I am sure all good Americans must feel, that it is far from enough for us to develop merely a great material prosperity. I appreciate, and all of us must, that it is indispensable to have the material prosperity as a foundation, but if we think the foundation is the entire building, we never shall rank as among the nations of the world; and therefore it is with peculiar pleasure that I find myself playing a small part in a movement, such as this, by which one of the thirteen original States, one of our great States, marks its sense of proper proportion in estimating the achievements of life, the achievements of which the Commonwealth has a right to be proud. It is a good thing to have the sense of historic continuity with the past, which we get largely through the efforts of just such historic societies as this, through which this cup is awarded to you. It is an even better thing to try to do what we can to show our pleasure in and approval of productive literary work in the present. Mr. McNeill, I congratulate you and North Carolina."

Mr. McNeill's reply follows:

"Mr. President, my joy in this golden trophy is heightened by the fortune which permits me to take it from the hand of the foremost citizen of the world. To you, sir, to Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, our gracious matron of letters, and to the committee of scholars whose judgment was kind to me, all thanks."

In addition to President and Mrs. Roosevelt and the other members of the Presidential party, the following persons were invited to be present by the Raleigh Committee on the Enter-

tainment of the President: Senator F. M. Simmons, Senator Lee S. Overman, Hon. J. Bryan Grimes, Mrs. Mary Grimes Smith, Hon. B. F. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon, Hon. B. R. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Mrs. Chambers, Hon. R. D. Gilmer and Mrs. Gilmer, Mill Lillian Thompson, representing Governor Glenn, Gen. T. R. Robertson and Miss Robertson, Col. Chas. E. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Mayor Jas. I. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Hon. Ashley Horne and Mrs. Asheley Horne, Mrs. B. Frank Mebane and Mrs. Mebane, Col. A. B. Andrews and Chief Justice Walter Clark and Associate Justices H. G. Connor, P. D. Walker, W. A. Hoke and George H. Brown, Jr., Mr. Joseph E. Pogue and Mrs. Pogue, Mr. F. H. Busbee and Mrs. Busbee, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Mrs. Walter Boyd, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Gudger, Mr. Jos. G. Brown, Mr. Alexander Webb, Mr. Charles B. Hart, Mr. Sherwood Higgs, Mr. Josephus Daniels, Mr. R. M. Phillips, Mr. John C. Drewry, Mr. Colman, Mr. Hazard, Mr. Clark, Mr. Strohmeyer, Mr. John Charles McNeill, the Governor's Personal Staff and Departmental Staff, Hon. Charles B. Aycock, President North Carolina Literary and Historical Association; Mr. Clarence H. Poe, Secretary; D. H. Hill, W. J. Peele, Executive Committee.